WALL STREET IS WAITING.

LITTLE BUSINESS DONE AND THAT ON FALLING PRICES-THE PREMIUM ON CURRENCY-

BREAKS IN SEVERAL STOCKS. The attitude of Wall Street yesterday was that of expectancy. Little business was done, and, with few exceptions, only losses, for the most part small, were shown in stock quotations. Interest centred in the extra session of Congress and th all-important message which President Cleveland was expected to send. The effect of this message in its outline of policy, will be so far-reaching that dealers were in little mood for taking risks of any kind. They waited for developments, and received the news with chagrin that the sending of so significant a state document to the Senate had been put off for a day through an adjournment of that body, after the President's private secretary had started with the message in his pocket.

Theories and conjectures as to the contents of the message were industriously circulated, and brokers and bankers seemed to color their expectations with their wishes or their fears rather than with more substantial pigment. Some predicted with confidence that the immediate repeal of the Silver Purchase law, with an issue of Governm bonds and other measures, would be recommended

A report came from Washington that the docu ment was to fill just two columns of type (size of type and width of column not specified), and was to deal with a variety of measures bearing on the financial situation. One man unblushingly declared that he had seen the message, and said that it would fill three-quarters of a Tribune column would recommend only the repeal of the silverpurchasing clause. One guess was as good as an

The effects of the scarcity of currency scen become more widespread. Money brokers did a thriving business, their offices being crowded with sellers, and their books showing heavy buying orders. The selling rate moved up to the uniform premium of 3 per cent, and the purchase price from 14 to 2 per cent. A premium of % of 1 per cent was paid on standard silver dollars, and every possible form of order on which cash could be forced out of the banks or the Sub-Treasury sas bought by the brokers. Bullion purchase by the Government are paid for in Governmen ecks, payable in Treasury notes at the Sub-Treasury. These commanded a premium yester-day, as a convenient way of drawing the coveted bills from the Sub-Treasury vaults, although th sury officials adopted such measures as they could to prevent the currency supplies from getting into the money changers' hands. It was learned yesterday that the Fourth

Bank had requested Zimmerman & Forshay, who have been prominent in the chase and selling of currency, to withdraw their account from the bank. The president, J. Edward said that this action had been taken because the bank officials did not like Zimmerm & Forshay's methods. Mr. Forshay said: "Our account has been thrown out solely because of currency purchases. We say that it is as to those who need it and are willing to pay for it as it is for the banks to lend money on call loan rates. All the currency we have sold has gone into the banks somewhere, and we have orders from five of the leading banks of this city. Our course has been beneficial in that it ha brought out money that had been hoarded.

A premium of 11/2 per cent was offered yesterday for the gold affoat, and some small sales were made. It seems certain, however, that the bulk of this gold will get into New-York banks. Th were heavy applications for currency yesterday from all parts of the country. The demand in the New-England States seems to increase and busiconditions there are not such as to indicate an early cessation of the demand. Applications are also coming in great numbers to New-York banks from Philadelphia and nearby points and from the West. It need hardly be added that under the present conditions the large proportion of these applications is refused. The shipments of currency by the New-York banks yesterday probably did not

An illustration of the way in which a call for currency may suddenly be thrust upon a bank was seen on Saturday, when the Eric Railroad paid off about 400 of its employes in checks on the Bank of the Republic. Inside of half an hour the entire men were thronging up the stairway leading to the bank. Several heads of departments were there to identify them, and their checks, ranging from \$25 to \$60 each, were paid as fast as presented.

The Clearing House Committee yesterday issued \$1,015,000 in certificates, making the total outstanding \$36,065,600. The steamship Umbria, which arrived on Sunday, brought about \$1,000,000 in gold con-signed to Lazard Freres, and about \$500,000 to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. The steamship gold coin to Lawrence Turnure & Co. yet probably about \$12,000,000 to arrive, and it was said yesterday that there were negotiations under way for further imports, notwithstanding the in-

Yesterday was a holiday on the London Stock Exchange, so that the market was without the in-fluence of London trading. Sterling rates advanced sharply. Call loans were easy, but money

Among the heaviest breaks in the stock marke yesterday was that in Union Pacific, which opened at 19% and sold down to 15%, closing at 17. crisis in the affairs of the system seems to impend, and the meeting of the directors at Boston to-day is looked forward to with some anxiety, on the part of those most interested in the road. The statement has been repeatedly published that the meeting had been called for the purpose of adopting methods for the reduction of expenses. The policy of rigid retrenchment is al ready in force, however. A question fraught with greater possibilities of danger is that of meeting the obligations that will soon fall due. A dis patch from Boston said that the company had \$5,000,000 sinking fund 8 per cent bonds maturing pany, as trustee, held nearly \$1,400,000 cash, leaving \$3,600,000 to be provided for on the security of about \$3,300,000 land contracts, with nearly \$1,000. 000 interest thereon, and 3,300,000 acres of land

valued at \$3,000,000. No authentic information as to Union Pac and the probable outcome of the difficulty could be obtained. Talk of a receivership, which has been freely bandled about, was revived, though it was promptly denied, and the complexity of interests pointed out as an argument against it, It was said, too, that as great a part of the bonds as possible would be paid, and an extension secured on the rest. To such an extension, however, the assent of both parties to the contract is a necessary prerequisite, and the result cannot be accurately foretold.

Other stocks which suffered heavily were General Electric and Missouri Pacific. The former opened at 52, and after touching 52%, fell to 47%. with a final gain of only % above that figure. The break in Missouri Pacific, following so quickly after the return of George J. Gould, was a surprise. It opened at 23, but fell to 18%, and closed

Much comment and criticism have been excited in Wall Street by the circular issued on Saturday by Kennett, Hopkins & Co., to their customers, was apparently designed as a bear influence. Its language was certainly strong enough to stamp it as such, as is shown by these closing words:

Chicago is damned for doing to New-York just wha New-York is doing to Philadelphia and Boston. It is openly admitted that certain targe panks have Leen daily issuing Clearing House certificates for the purpose of bringing gold to this country, and that the operations as do it are conducted in connection with the Stock Expurpose of assisting the legitimate business of the country is as impodent as the claim of the receivance executions that these operations are carried on for the purpose of assisting the legitimate business of the country is as impodent as the claim of the receivance exactations that they are established and maintained to improve the breed of horses. All this time currency is solling at a premium, and banks here ofter cardinal cheeks in naverally send money to such a place, and to meet the stoudy withdrawal of what is here there is only one way-keep on with the issue of Chering House cardinates, which are a kind of local currency, or what might be correctly called "New-York City flat money." Some day some one cavelle on March 8, 1885, and became cavelle on March 8 last. The plaintiffs say that

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST

THE STOCK MARKET HANGS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. EXTRACT

INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES, AND ALL PAIN.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON. See our some on every wrapper and label.

dstory, and will be commented upon as a Vice-President Thomas, of the Stock Exchange said that several members of the Exchange had called his attention to the letter, but that no formal complaint had been made. There was a suggestion that some action might be taken against the board members of the firm.

FAILURE OF A LEADING CYSTERMAN.

ASSIGNMENT OF G. H. SHAFFER-OTHER HOUSES FEEL THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

Shaffer & Co., oyster planter, shipper and exporter. made an assignment yesterday to Frank S. Parker, giving preferences for \$49,049, principally on note including S. Selleck, Rowayton, Conn., \$7,000 estate of Dirk Van Wyen, West Sayvide, N. Y., \$14.877; Edward Allen, Brooklyn, \$11,000; William Jame Erooldyn, \$2,500; Dexier K. Cde, Northport, N. Y., \$11,297. Mr. Shaffer has burges at Perry st., and 1,000 acres of oyster beds under cultivation on the Long island, in the vicinity of Patchegue, Rockaway and Canarsie, and at Siemford Conn., and has heretefore valued his plant and ap the most prominent eyster exporters he the country and has been in the business for about fifteen years His brother Jacob withdrew from the firm in Fe money to meet maturing ebligations.

composing the firm of C. A. Brockway & Co., retail dealers in furniture, at Nos. 39 and 41 West Twenty third st., made an assignment to Trancis A. Hall. giving preferences to Samuel 5. Clark, \$2,500, and Francis A. Hall, \$5,374. They made a specialty of high-grade furniture.

Sheriff yesterday received an execution for 85,375 against Max Mansfield, who kept a hotel and restaurant at Irving Place and Fourteenth st., in favor of George Ehret, the brever, on three note

The New York Terminal Express Company, of No. 37 West Third-st., has been placed in the bands of two receivers, Charles B. Thurston, of Jersey City and John Storey of Brooklyn. The company with a capital stock of \$150,000, of which it was said \$50,000 was paid in. The liabilities are now placed at \$57,250, of which \$50,000 is on detaund notes due Frederick L. Ames, of Boston, and others

inetes due Frederick L. Ames, of Boston, and others. The assets are \$9.295.

The Sheriff has received four more attachments against Lagarus Silveman, the Chicago banker, for \$15.542 in favor of the following creditors: Falk & Wormser, \$7.508; Strais Bress, \$5.250, and Mrs. Selemon Osthelmer, \$2.500.

Joseph Sach-Kulliske, manufacturer of leather, at No. 198 Williamst. Pals city, with a factory at No. 198 williamst. Pals city, with a factory at No. 198 to 116 Frankfortst., Newark, bus given a bill of sale of his stock and machinery to T. & A. S. Kultske, in liquidation of claims argregating \$16.080, which they had loaned to him in each at various times.

A DISASTROUS SIMILARITY OF NAMES.

REDITORS RUSH DOWN ON MAX SCHIFF ON A

jobber in buttons, veilings, furs and trimmings, a No., 388 Broadway, made an assignment to Leo purien without preference. He began the presen and a New York house in Oldengo. aco be cave \$28,000 as his capital, with assets that the assignment resulted from the reported judg ments against the Schiff Manufacturing Company, of No. 222 Greene-st., which is an entirely separa-cencern. His creditors, hearing the rumors, though ent of their accounts. Some of these were er due. Not being able to raise any money account of the financial stringency, he made an as-digment. It is proposed to call the reeditors to gether immediately and ask an extension, as the assets are considerably more than the habilities, these nessets are tous at 75.000.

A MEETING OF CORDAGE MEN.

It is expected that the meeting of representatives of the cordage interests of the Cartest States to morrow norning, at the offices of the John Good Company will be a large, and important one. Mest of th cordage makers, including those who were in sym-pathy with the National Cordage Company and those opposed it, will be represented.
. Good said yesterday: "There has been n

formal offer of the presidency as yet, but it is under-stood that the Reorganization Committee as well as majority of the stockholders favor me for the position I shall accept, if it is offered to me, as in all probability it will be, and guarantee to clear the company of its debts and earn \$5,000,000 net profit the firs

Fitter Cordage Company of Philadelphia, will preside at the meeting. Controller Myers, who is largely interested, will speak on reorganization. Washington E. Connor will also make an address. Mr. Tubbe of Sa2 Francisco, representing the Tubbs Corfug Company of San Francisco, will voice the sentiment

"The principal point of the plan of reorganization will be to increase the price of the product. Manili is now selling at 8 1-2 cents a pound. It is proposed to raise the price to 10 1-2 cents a pound. This will berease the value of the stock now in hand over \$3,000,000."

o be represented at the meeting: William Deering & Co., of Chicago; D. W. Osborne & Co., of Auburn F. S. Gannon, of New-York; the Tubbs Cordage Company, of California; the Northwestern Cordage repany, of St. Paul; the Peorla Cordage Company Peorla, III.; the Bridgewater Cordage Company of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Cordage Compa of Philadelphia; the Tayers Brothers Cordage Company, of New York; the Ludlow Brothers Cordage Company, of Boston; the Pay State Cordage Company, of Eoston, and the J. T. Burling Company, of Philadelphia

of Boston, and the delphia.

The application of William Balch to be allowed to examine the books of the National Cordage Company was again before Chancellor Metall in Jersey City yesterday. The Chancellor aid he understood that the receivers would be ready to report in about two weeks, and he would therefore postpone the case with symbol of the content of the case.

A STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM DISSOLVED.

The dissolution of the firm of Worden & Fanshaw stock brokers at No. 11 Wall-st., was announced at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The partnership was formed three years ago, and dealt mainly is investment securities. Mr. Worden has been a mem-ber of the Stock Exchange since 1869. Mr. Fanshaw was formerly bond clerk for Drexel, M grgan & Co. Mr. Worden will continue the business.

JOHN S. KENNEDY MADE PRESIDENT.

John S. Kennedy was elected president of the the Manhattan Company yesterday, in the place of De Witt C. Hays, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Kennedy has been a director in the insti-tution for several years, but accepts the office of

payable on March 8 last. The plaintits say that the interest was paid regularly up to September, 1891, and that \$1,250 of the interest due in March, 1892, was paid. The balance of the interest and the whole of the principal is due, however.

A RECEIVER FOR A EIG IRON ORE COMPANY. Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—Andrew J. Kauffmann, of Columbia, Penn., filed a bill in equity in the United • Washing Powder. States District Court to-day against the Chestnat Hill Iron Ore Company, alleging its insolvency and asking for the appointment of a receiver. The defendant

company admitted the averments in the bill, and the court appointed Stephen S. Palmer, of New-York, receiver, requiring him to give bond in the sum of

receiver, requiring him to give bond in the sum of \$200,00.0 within ten days.

This company owns extensive iron ore mines near Columbia, Penn., three iron furnaces in Columbia, and iron ore mines in York County, Penn., and in Carroll County, Md. It is also the owner of what is known as the Rachman Valley Rallroad, a short road in York County, Penn., and Carroll County, Md. The capital stock of the company is \$300,000, all paid in, and is principally owned in New York City, where at No. 52 Wall-st., the principal office of the company is located. The bonded debt of the company secured by mortgage is over \$225,000, and its floating Cebt. is located. The bonded denoted in the design global was mortgage is over \$225,000, and its fleating global almost \$200,000 more. The property of the company has depreclated in value very much in late years, and the company is hopelessly buselvent. At one time this company was one of the largest manufacturers of pig from in-Eastern Pennsylvania, but its furnaces at Columbia have been out of blast for some months.

UNABLE TO STAND THE STRAIN.

MANY COMPANIES MAKE ASSIGNMENTS FAIL RE

OF THE CHICAGO IRON AND STEEL CO. Chicago, Aug. 7.-At 11:45 e'clock Saturday night Iron and Steel Company assigned. The Chicago Title and Trust Company was made assigned The company has offices la this city, and its are at East Chleago, Ind. When organized over two years ago the company's capital stock was 8250. 000, and that figure is placed on the plant to-day as a fair estimate in a computation of its assets Included in the value of the plant is the stock of worth \$30,000. Outstanding bank account are placed at \$25,000. The company claims its linbilities to be between \$70,000 and \$90,000, of which \$40,000 consists of indersements made for of Parkhurst & Wilkinson, which falled a short time

The company's attorney stated that the fallure was precipitated by the threats of the Standard Oil Com-pany to begin suit for \$3,000. A meeting of the reditors has been called and the members of the dates satisfactorily arranged within two weeks

Wallace F. Miller & Co., furniture dealers, at Nos 945 and 947 West Madison st., assigned this afternoon The concern claims to have assets of \$35,960 a against an indebtedness of \$28,000.

Cleveland, Aug. 7.- The National Vapor Stove Con for about \$0,000, made an assignment a toon to-day for the benefit of its creditors. Charle stone, of Cherlin, Ohio, was made assignee. The factory of the company is at Lorain, Ohio, and principal offices are in this city. The assets, plant and all, are estimated at \$125,000, and the liabilities at \$50,000. Closeness of the money market is given

as the cause of the assignment.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 7. The Enterprise Funiture Company, which has been in business here it vents, made an assignment today to the Livingsto, This company claims to have assets of \$20,000, a habilities of \$19,000, but was unable to realise its stock.

is stock.
Hudson, Wis., Aug. 7. Executions on judgment gategating \$117,000 were served on the property of the Hudson Furniture Company to-day. The large-ladgment creditor is the Hudson Savings Bank, \$10, 00. The furniture company has been supported by scal loans for several years, and has no large out of creditor. al loans for several years, and has no large only to creditors. Waterlown, N. Y., Ang. 7.—J. C. Harbottle, dealer stayes and hardware, made an assignment to day the benefit of his creditors. It is believed that a liabilities do not greatly exceed the assets.

TROUBLES OF PANKS AND PANKERS

A MILWAUKEE BANK TO RESUME

New Bedferd, Mass., Aug. 7.- The savings bunk ommissioners have completed their examination of the affairs of the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and express their entire satisfaction with the solvency of the institution. The bank ha a cash on hand at the time of the suspens two longer. The affairs of the bank will be place en have been nominated for the place

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 7.-Receiver Taggart, the suspended Derryfield Savings liank, states that the liabilities of the institution are \$252,504, and \$254,671. He could not state what the a stockholders will be as the figures representing he assets are the face value as seen on the books and no allowance is made for the shrinkage in s

the oldest in the city, assigned to-day. Liabilities \$137,242; assets, \$252,251. There is some excite

Milwankee, Wis., Aug. 7. Stockholders of the wanker National Earth held a meeting to-day are voted to resume tar-iness. Three hundred thousan dollars must be added to the capital stock, and it was

Pittsborg, Aug. 7. The principal bankers of Pitt burg, comprising the Charing House Association, to gether with between thirty and forty of the leading

dd later on.

St. Paul, Minn., Abg. 7 (Special). A meeting of a board of directors of the National German America Bank was held to day. It was decided to call pecial meeting of the stockholders on America is expected that at this meeting arrangements will perfected for the heals to resume besides at an riy date. The People's Bank reports that it will

OFFERS FROM BROKEN SPECULATORS.

Chicago, Aug. 7 (Special). It can be stated on good anthority that before the week is out Cudaby and Fair-bank will effer their creditors 50 cents on the dollar in secured notes. Very little spot cash, if any, will be offered. Speaking of this offer, a man who should know more about the status of affair-than any other, says: "If is not remarkable that Existent, and Cudab, we work." Fairbank and Cudally are unable to offer any ca-The best vort of people cannot raise it at this time am not certain that they can secure 50 cents, I am had certain tent they can secure 30 cents, but Fairbank and Cudshy think that they can. The former is in the better position of the two because he does not owe as much money as Cudshy. The total liabilities are about \$1,000,000, almost all of

Helmholz & Co., one of the commission house, which failed last Tuesday, offered to pay 30 cent cash within ten days. The itabilities are about \$150,000. This makes the third of the six insolvent commission houses to offer a settlement with creditors inside one week of failure. Wright a Haughey offered 100 ceats on one year's time secured. E. W. Patley offered 25 cents. Three concerns, Engleston & Son, G. G. Farker & Co. and J. G. Steever & Co. have not yet made any offer.

UNEASINESS ABOUT UNION PACIFIC.

Omaha, Aug. 7 (Special).—The uneasi Omaha railroad circles is intense. The eyes of very Union Pacific employe, from general manager down, will be directed toward Reston to-morrow, looking for the action of the Board of Directors called in extraordinary session. Among other things, the directors will consider the renewal of the \$5,165,000 sinking fund bonds, which soon ma-ture. It is understood that some of the directors favor renewing the bonds at a lower rate of interest, the present rate being 8 per cent. But with the uncertainty that prevails in the centres finance, this is regarded as well-nigh impossible, although some of the directors are hopeful that it efforts of the heads of departments to cut down ticularly fruitful in meeting the distress that premore radical is needed. Whether the recommendation that Mr. Mink will make will take the form of tion that all agraduated reduction in wages is something that only the heads of the departments know. However, the employes have made up their minds that a reduction is coming, and will accept what seems to be clearly inevitable.

be clearly inevitable.

Whether the directors will also map out a plan for a campaign to be carried on in Washington this winter in securing favorable legislation for the rots! is something past finding out, although this is hinted at by men in a position to know. So far as the road itself is concerned, there is no improvement in the movement of freight nor are there any prospects of improvement at present.

BETHESDA

ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES

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HODGMAN RUBBER COMPANY, COR. GRAND ST. ADJ, 5TH AVE. HOTEL.

READY FOR THE MESSAGE.

Continued from First Page.

ause that would be a physical impossibility, but side by side, like a giant and a dwarf. The procession struck so many of the members as ludicross that their levity was a serious blow to the dignity of the proceedings.

SPEAKER CRISP SWORN IN.

After Judge Crisp had expressed his thanks in few manly words, the oath of office was administered to him by the venerable Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, now in the seventy third year of his age and the twenty-ninth year of his service as a member of the House. The oath of office was then administered by the Speaker to the Representatives cleet, who were called before him in squads for that purpose The only hitch in this proceeding was when Mr. Enricus objected to Mr. Rienardson, of the Vth Michigan District, and the fatter was required to stand aside

The biennial Congressional lottery drawing was, as usual, an occasion of great interest and excitement to the Representatives. Of course in so arge a hall there are many desirable seats, many that are less desirable, and a considerable nuntber from which it is only by a miracle or great to eatch that most clusive of objects, "the Speak-More than one statesman has attributed his failure as a legislator, and his cor equent downfall, to his possession of a seat in what have rather irreverently, if not inappropriately, been styled the "amen corners" of the House of Representatives. Of course these scats must be impartially allotted, and so a sort of ottery system was invented.

HOW THE SEATS ARE DRAWN Ivory bulls numbered to correspond with the

y a page whose eyes are securely bandaged, and s cach number is called the name of the Representative corresponding thereto on the alphabetical Reed, O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, and Holman were thus favored. Mr. Reed chose the seat which he occupied in the last Congress, and in which tar-field formerly set; Mr. O'Neill picked out the one formerly occupied by Judge Keiley, and Mr. Hol-man selected the sent he has occupied for several cars, it being the one formerly and for many cars occupied by that most genial of statesment and humorists, "Sunset" Cox. Then all the res if the members were driven behind the railing ch encircles the enter row of seats, and the

which encircles the enter row of seats, and the drawing began.

The list member whose number came from the lox was Mr. Lond, of California, and the last was Mr. Cobb, of Missouri, whose numbers on the list is seventy-one, and whose choice was Hobson's. Among the earlier numbers drawn were those of Camon, of Himots, and Bourks Cekran, both of whom were loudly cheered as they came forward. In fact, the personal popularity of a Representative among his fellow members may be pretty accurately gauged by the volume of applanes bestowed upon him on such an occasion by the unhappy remainder behind the railing. Among the men who stood this test well to-day were culberson, of Texas; Hatch, of Missouri; O'Ferrali, of Virginia; Henderson, of Lowa; Burrows, of Michigan; Boutelle and Dingley, or Maine, and a number of others. The loudest cheering, however, was when the mane of Wilson, of West Virginia, was called, alt should also be remarked that some of the most popular men in the Housewere among the last to be called, and the small remainder had lost oil heart to cheer.

members, of whom there are 133, or considerably

ore than one-third of the entire membership. Some of the New-York members fared well, oth ers very bodly. Among the former were Bourke tockram, backword, who got Emidall's old seat: Eay, Phyne, Wadsworth, Lumphy, Fitch, Hooker, Van Vorhis, sombs, Graham and Lefevre; among Van Vorhis, "Joembs, Graham and Lelevre; amone the latter were Fellows, Cumming, Tracry, Sack les, Covert and a number of others, most of whom were driven to the "amen corner" on the Republican side. It was pathetic to watch John K Fellows as he stoed on a sofa on the Democratic side, with his bands in his pockers, and saw soat after seat on that side taken until none were left, and be was forced to seat himself under the gallery on the Republican side, with Amos Cummings on one side and Milbleen, of Maine, in a lattle more desirable seat on the other side of him.

WELLENOWN MEN. IN THE "AMEN CORNER."

VELL-KNOWN MEN IN THE " AMEN CORNER. least desirable sents in the "amen corner" on the Republican side. By the way, the name of that corner ought to be changed to "non-partition Among the last men to find retuthere to-day was General Newton M. Cartis, o the St. Lawrence District, whose name was one of the last dozen ended. It also holds Bland, the great apostle of free silver. Bland's case is a pendiarly bard one. In the last Congress, like Cummings and Fellows, he occupied a good seat in the centre of the Democratic side. To-day he stood behind the railing on that side until every coat had been taken, and then, with rage filling his bosom, he was forced into one of the least desirable seats under the gallery on the Republic his bosom, he was forced into one of the least desirable seats under the gallery, on the Republican side, his only consolation being that his old gatagonist, Tracey, and a dozen other "honest noney" Democrats were forced to do the same thing. Even the solitary colored Representative, Murray, of South Carolina, whose face is black as the blackest midnight, fared better than did Fland, Hooker and Allen, of Mississippi, and a scope of other Democrats, and, in fact, better than a good many Republicans, for he was backy enough to obtain a good seat—the one formerly

occupied by Cheatham, the colored Representative from North Carolina. The case of John Allen, of Tunclo, Miss, was another leard one. He had quietly shiped into a good seat just linade the railing, pending the calling of his name. John is a sly statesman, as well as a homerist of high repute, and he thought himself safe, but he had reckoned without his lest, for the eagle eye of "Buck" Kilzore was upon him, and as fate would have it the Texan's name was called before the Missishppian's, and he mustly stepped forward, and waying the Tunclo upon him, and as fate would have it the Texan's name was called before the Missis-appian's, and the querity stepped forward, and waving the Tupelo humorist aside with a kingly, Lone Star gesture, took possession of the seat. Then there was Springer, the buoyant and agile "popgan' marksman from Illinois. Heretofore he has always been 'neky To-day the fates were against him, and his face lengthened and actually grew sal as he saw wrested from him first the excellent seat which be occupied in the last Congress, and then one after another in anick succession all the other desirable asis seats on the Democratic side, so that when his name at last was called he was forced to choose between a rather obscure and undesirable inside seat or an equality undesirable one in the front row. He settled into the former, and then, as would appear from his gestures, he began to plead with a newer—but not a fresher—statesman, who held the aisle seat, to excluding with him. The latter was obcurate, and the Sangamo "reformer," apogrently not desiring to be in such unappreciative, not to say uncongenial, company noved to the seat in the front row, which is even less desirable. Such tricks does Dame Fortune play unon ex-premiers and rest grand masters in statesmanship.

When all had been seated, Mr. Grosvenor, of thio, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Erochs, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the latter, the House, at 3:30 o'cleek, adjourned antil to-morrow.

THE MESSAGE TO BE SENT IN TO-DAY. Washington, Aug. 7.-The President's message would have been sent to Congress, to-day had it not been for the early adjournment of the Senate out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Stanford. Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, was about to enter his carriage with the message when the announcement that the Senate had adjourned, was received. Consequently the transmission of the message was withheld till to-morrow. WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

SILVER MEN FOR DELAY, ANTI-SILVER MEN FOR PROMPT ACTION.

ALL EYES TURNED TOWARD THE HOUSE-

SPECULATION AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-BOURKE COCKRAN SEEMS

TO BE LEADING THE ADMIN-ISTRATION FORCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

"The sooner the better," is almost the unanimous

voice of the advocates of the repeal of the purchase

clause of the Sherman act. "Not until the matter has been thoroughly discussed and our people have

had a chance to amend any proposition you may

bring forward," is the answer made by the free-

the desire to act promptly; on the other, the dis;

position to contest the ground inch by inch, no

matter at what cost. For the present it is agreed

among those favoring repeal that the House must

take the initiative in any repeal legislation, not be-

cause it would be a violation of precedent and tradi-

tion for the Senate to start in upon a discussion of

politics, On this one point many Democratic and

Republican Senators are of one opinion, if on no

other. They admit, what everybody of course

knows, that the silver men are much stronger in

the fate of a naked proposition to repeal the Sher-

man act is in the Senate uncertain to say the least.

In the House, on the contrary, a proposition to re

peal the Sherman act has a much better chance of

passing, and if passed by a handsome majority the effect of such a vote upon the Senate would be obvious. For this reason the present disposition

among the friends of repeal in the Senate is to

Whether the silver men will permit them to do

this is quite another question. They can pre-

cipitate a discussion, of course, by the introduction

of a bill repealing the Sherman act and providing

flood gates of oratory, and no one will then be

as the silver men pretent to feet, they are not likely to take the risks of a sortie, but will probably prefer to await the attack of the enemy behind the breastworks of existing statutes. Men like Sherman, Allison, Hawley and Washburn lay

great stress upon the importance of prompt action. The last one named of these, indeed, thinks that if

action is not taken by Congress within the next

two weeks a series of failures and commercial catastrophes will be the result such as the country

is not prepared for even now. The condition of

ousiness in the West is such that relief must be

afforded at once, he says. Delay will be fatal,

The repeal of the Sherman law must be de-

cited upon by Congress promptly, coupled with no condition likely to arouse suspicion or excite

the further distrust of the business community,

There is much speculation as to what the Presi-

lent's message may contain in the way of sug-

estions and recommendations, and until this

House care to see themselves quoted in print, even

if they have any opinions of their own. They seem

all of them, to await the signal from the Whit

House before committing themselves. Those who are supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Chief

as to the contents of the message are reported to

nd unconditional repeal, of the Sherman law. But

ey metals of the country which must

strates by a series of arguments that in view of the

which are now depressing the price of silver can, by the suspension of its coinage in this country

into an international agreement if this country

atiques in the course where it will ultimately

ecome the dumping ground of the world's silver.

In conclusion, the President indulges in a few safe

platitudes, such as that he is in favor of sliver

Chicago platform of 1892, but that that platform cannot be carried out for the reason that a fixed

serity cannot be maintained a conclusion which

minds one forcibly of the oracular outpouring

A good deal of gossip is affoat regarding certain conferences said to have taken place between

Bourke Cockran, of New-York, and Mr. Bynum, of

dent and anti-silver element, and Messrs. Bland, of Missouri, and Culberson, of Texas, on the other.

epresenting the free-coinage people. It is rumored

that the distinguished New-York orator has made

at the request of no less a personage than Mr.

Cleveland himself. That he has mastered the in

authority." he called upon Messrs, Bland and

men that so far as he and the friends of repeal

waste time, or, what is the same to them, gain it, and who, moreover, suffer under the hallucination that the Speaker may appoint a com-

mittee composed of a majority favorable to them

and their cause, promptly declined Mr. Cockran's

offer, maintaining that the only way in which

they could get their "views" properly before the

country was by means of a "committee report,"

prompt action, expressing his readiness and that

both the flesh and the strength of pale, puny, scrotulous children, get Dr. Pierce's Golden Miedical Discovery. It's the best thing known for a wasted body and a weakened system. It thoroughly purifies the blood, enriches it, and makes effective every natural means of cleansing, repairing, and nourishing the system. In recovering from "La Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, or other debilitating diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to bring back health and vigor. Cures nervous and general debility. Purify and rid your blood of the taints and poisons that make it easy for disease to fasten its hold.

The "Discovery" is the only blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer so therough in its effects that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

There's no uncertainty about Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors will pay you 4500 cash if they can't cure your Ca-tarrh, no matter how bad your case.

Mr. Cockran again urged the necessity for

Indiana, on the one hand, representing the Pres

a parity with gold, and that he stands by the

Coinage of silver, therefore, under present

it is impossible for this country alone and u

whatever that may mean in the present in

says he. "If we start in upon discuss shall be lost. If we allow other countries

in the commercial world."

lave said so.

able to foretell the consequences, But "cocky"

free coinage. This would at once open the

await the action of the House,

the Senate than they are in the House, and that

the financial situation independently of House, but as a measure of precaution and good

coinage men.

On the one hand, therefore,

Reed & Barton, Washington, Aug. 7.—The loaves and fishes hav-ing been distributed, even the most selfish, careless and indifferent member of Congress can now ask himself the question, "When shall the fray begin?"

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cussion at once; that he would agree there should be no closure, and that every man should say everything he had to say on the subject of silver without interruption, and that at the end of the discussion there should be a vote taken on every proposition, but again Messrs. Bland and Culberson refused, this time not even vouchsafing any grounds for their refusal. Two subsequent con-suitations had no better results. Messrs. Bland and Culberson replied "no" to every proposition. and there the matter rests.

Two hours of to-morrow's session of the House are already set apart for a discussion of the Richardson-Belknap case. This being disposed of, and no objections being offered to proceeding without first adopting a code of rules, there is yet a possibility of the silver question coming before the House. If it does, it will probably be in the following manner:

Mr. Cockran and Mr. Culberson will each introduce a bill providing for the repeal of the Sherman act, but the former will call for unconditional repeal, while the latter will provide for free coinage of silver, in accordance with the language of the Democratic platform of 1892, at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Culberson bill will closely copy the language of Section 7 of that platform, which favors "the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal," thus putting Democratic opponents to free silver coinage in the attitude before the country of opposing their

own platform.

At an informal conference held at the Arlington Hotel to-night the following were designated to take a poll of the House and ascertain its sentiment as to the method and manner of procedure that should be adopted in the silver matter: Harter, Ohio: Brawley, South Carolina: Hall, Minnesota; Lapham. Rhode Island: Wolverton, Pennsylvania; Geissenhainer, New-Jersey: Bynum. Indiana; Cobb. Missouri; Raynor, Marviand; Speery, Consection; Cookrap, Tracy, Flich, Dunnby and necticut; Cockran, Fellows, New-York, Tracy, Fitch, Dunphy

WORKING HARD ON THE NEW NOTES. ABOUT \$1,250,000 WILL BE TURNED OUT DAILY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FALLING OFF. Washington, Aug. 7 .- To meet the continually in-

"If we start in upon discussion we reasing demand for National bank notes from banks pect our sincerity we shall be worse off than bewhich are taking advantage of the low rate of Govfore we came together. Repeal, and instant repeal. enment bonds and buying them to increase their s the only thing that can save us now. Let Concirculation, Secretary Carlisle has ordered the force gress repeal the Sherman act and then go home. That is the best it could do to restore confidence of the flurent of Engraving and Printing to work from 8 n. m. to 6 p. m. This 's two hours over the usual time. With these extra hours the capacity other Republican Senators share the views of Mr. Washburn, but they go still further and say that, while the repeal of the Sherman law will do of the bureau, in addition to keeping up its regular Government work, will be about 40,000 she or 160,000 notes a day. The average stamped value of each sheet is \$35. So that the total issue per much to alleviate the present distress, it will not wholly restore confidence nor ally the distrust beginning with to-morrow, will be about raised by the return to power of the Democratic party and the certainty that the tariff will be re-\$1,250,000, exclusive of reissues.

The following official statement prepared by Contreller Eckels shows the amount of bonds deposited to secure National bank circulation, etc.: deposited to secure circulation since August 1, 85,430,000. Of this amount there was deposited to day \$1,402,500. Correccy Essed on bonds since August 1, \$3,430,515. Of this amount there was issued to-day \$682,155. Currency ordered printed for Issue on bonds since August 1, \$14,441,250. Of amount there was ordered to-day \$2,142,700. was \$1,274,340; for the corresponding period of last year, 8452,425. The shipment of fractional silver

coin for the month of July was \$702,448, and from the 1st to the 5th last., \$130,004. The offers of silver to the Treasury Department day aggregated 505,000 oances, and of this amount 21,000 onnees were purchased at \$0,726 an our was tendered for the remainder. The purchases so far this month amount to 330,000

The gold in the Treasury is daily increasing. It stands to-day at \$102,291,395, or \$2,291,305 above the reserve. The net balance of the Tressary, shows a decrease attributed largely to a folling of in customs receipes. This inflance is \$15.989,722. The subsidiary silver in the Treasury, made up of halves, quarters and 6tmcs, amounts to \$12,598,000, so far this meath the receipts in round figures amount

so far this meanth the receipts in round figures amount to \$5,000,000, and the expenditures to \$7,750,000, of which \$3,000,000 have been paid on the pension account. These large expenditures have eaten into the net behaves and reduced it.

The fact that the customs receipts are failing of, while it affects the Government revenue from that source, has an opposite bearing upon the general prosperity of the country, as it shows that less money is being expended abroad for imported merchandise.

TO DEBATE A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE Washington, Aug. 7 (Special).—The second day of his "extraordinary session" of Congress is to be marked, as far as the House of Representatives is oncerned, by a debate on the question of the right of a Representative to his seat. It is the case Kerr placed upon the roll of Representatives the name of George F. Richardson, Democrat. Subquently, and in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, a certificate was issued

by the proper State officers to Charles E. Belknap, Republican, whose election by a majority of nine votes was declared. This silver a special study for the last few months ertificate was presented to Clerk Kerr, who re fused to recognize it or to strike the name of tricate subject must be assumed, for otherwise he would not now appear on the floor of the House objected to the oath being administered to Rich in the role of Mr. Cleveland's special silver cham-pion. Without boasting of the title of "my commisfied, Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, offered a resolusioner," or claiming to be invested with "paramount the latter. Mr. Burrows offered a substitute, it was agreed that an hour of debate on each side should be allowed and a vote be then taken. It was afterward arranged that the debate shall take place to-morrow, after the reading of the discussion of the silver question now, or at any rate on the second day of the session, i. e., to-The case is one that presents so novel features, but several analogous cases have been referred to the Committee on Elections, pend-ing whose report and the decision of the House thereon none of the contestants was admitted to morrow, Tuesday, waiving the formality of a reference to a committee and all other parliamentary

A TELEGRAPH LINE TO ELLIS ISLAND

Washington, Aug. 7.-Superintendent Stump, of the Bureau of Immigration, to-day entered into a contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the operation of a line from New-York to Ellis Island, New-York Harbor, This will make both a telephone and telegraph line to Ellis Island.

SKELLTONS DUG UP IN CITY HALL PARK. Friday were searching for a leak in a gaspipe about

half way between the General Sessions Building and the County Courthouse, in the City Hall Perk. Two were the skeletons of adult persons; the other was only about half-grown. The bones showed evidences of having been buried many years. They were crumbling with age. The spot where the bones were found was in the early history of the Province of New-York the place of execution for the criminal of that period, and the British Provost-Marshall prison was situated year by this place. Martin J. Keese, Warden of the City Hah, said yesterday tha he remembered as a boy when the cellar of A. T. Stewart's dry-goods building, at Chambers st. and Brondway, was being dug, seeing the workmen and many skeletens, supposed to have been buried from the old debtors' prison, which stood near the site in the early part of the last century. It was in 10st that the formation of the Stewarts Building was laid. The skeletons found on Friday it is supposed were those of persons confined in some of the old British pilsons. They were taken to the Morgue.

EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASHINGTON AND THE B. AND O. R. R. Special train of vestibule coaches will leave Jersey Central station, foot of Liberty-street, New-York, 8:39 a. m., August 5, 9 and 15, arrive Chicago 4:30 p. m. next day, 8:17 00 round trip; good ten days, Ticket offices, 172, 415 and 1,140 Broadway.

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